

STAFF STUDY

THE ESSENTIALS OF AN ORIENTATION PROGRAM ON THE
ARMY CHAPLAINCY FOR SEMINARY STUDENTS

by

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8 April 1963

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Fort Hamilton, New York
80800 April 1963

SUBJECT: An Orientation Program on the Army Chaplaincy for Seminary Students.

1. PROBLEM. To determine the essentials of an orientation program on the army chaplaincy for seminary students.
2. ASSUMPTIONS.
 - a. An orientation program will have as its objective the acquainting of seminary students with the basic elements of the army chaplaincy.
 - b. An orientation program is not to be an exhaustive study, but is an effort to acquaint the student with what is involved in the army chaplaincy.
 - c. Many students to whom an orientation program is presented will be participants in the Staff Specialist Program.
 - d. The need for such a program has already been determined.
 - e. The Corps Chaplain would be responsible for coordinating and implementing this program.
 - f. The majority of seminary students involved in an orientation program will have had no previous military experience.
3. FACTS BEARING ON THE PROBLEM.
 - a. Corps Chaplains are presently meshed in orientation programs with seminary students (Annex A).
 - b. There is no existing Department of the Army program of orientation for seminary students.
 - c. Qualified, full-time students at a recognized seminary or theological school may be commissioned as Second Lieutenants in the Staff Specialist Branch, Army Reserve (Annex B).
 - d. Corps Chaplains are not presently using a standardized procedure for orienting seminary students on the army chaplaincy (Annex A).
 - e. Some seminaries include a course on the chaplaincy in their curriculum. Other methods of orientation have been suggested (Annex G).
4. DISCUSSION.
 - a. Advantages in establishing or determining the essentials of an orientation program on the army chaplaincy: (There are no disadvantages.)
 - (1) The person responsible for coordinating and implementing the program at seminary level would have them as a basis for structuring his own program.
 - (2) Establishment of the essentials provides guidelines and standardization for the program.
 - b. The type of program used measurably determines its contents. (Annex G).
 - c. The essential elements of an orientation program on the army chaplaincy:
 - (1) A presentation of the challenge of the army chaplaincy as it is portrayed in DA Pamphlet 16-2, The Challenge of the Chaplaincy in the United States Army.
 - (2) A presentation of the requirements for becoming an army chaplain as outlined in AR 140-100.
 - (a) as a Reserve Commissioned Officer assigned to the Chaplains Branch (Annex B).
 - (b) As a Second Lieutenant in the Staff Specialist Branch, Army Reserve (Annex B).
 - (3) Discuss the status of the army chaplain as a clergyman. He is a representative of his denomination, and is the religious and spiritual leader of the military community.

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- (4) A presentation of the duties of the chaplain as an officer as outlined in paragraph 3.32, AR 101-5.
 - (5) Give the student some understanding of the nature of the military community in which the chaplain performs his ministry.
 - (6) A brief presentation of the areas of chaplain activities as outlined in paragraph 4, AR 165-15.
 - (7) Acquaint the student with the source materials, reference manuals, and regulations with which he will be guided as a chaplain. It is essential for the student to know where to find the answers to his questions.
 - (8) Discuss adjustment problems with which chaplains are confronted.
 - (9) The ninth essential is a discussion of the benefits, pay scale, and promotion system.
- d. For details, see Annex D, Discussion.
5. CONCLUSION. The items listed in paragraph 4c are the essentials of an orientation program on the army chaplaincy for seminary students.
6. ACTION RECOMMENDED.
- a. That the conclusion in paragraph 5 be approved.
 - b. That the office of the Chief of Army Chaplains distribute copies of these essentials to all Corps Chaplains.
 - c. That these essentials become the basic structure for an orientation program on the army chaplaincy for seminary students.

BLANCHARD
Chaplain (Capt) USA
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ANNEXES: A--Letter from II US Army Corps Chaplain
B--Requirements for appointment as Reserve Officer with assignment to the Chaplains Branch, and requirements for the Staff Specialist Program
C--Three possible types of orientation programs
D--Detailed Discussion of the Essentials of an Orientation Program
E--Letter evaluating the Staff Specialist Program by the Director of a chaplains commission indorsing agency.

CONCURRENCES. Omitted

NONCONCURRENCE. Omitted

CONSIDERATION OF NONCONCURRENCES. Omitted

ANNEXES ADDED: None.

ACTION BY APPROVING AUTHORITY:

Approved (disapproved), including (excluding) exceptions as noted.

Signature

29 March 1963

Chaplain (Capt) James C. Blanchard
U. S. Army Chaplain School
Fort Hamilton, New York

Dear Chaplain Blanchard:

There is so much to incorporate in any complete answer to your query of 22 March 1963. It would take a volume of chatter. Indeed I am meshed in such programs with Chaplains and Seminary students. The word, "orientation" has a wide meaning and I am not clear on just what would be geared for your use.

Orientation such as I conduct with Chaplains consists of "counsel". I make a plea in such an orientation for qualified Chaplains - explain need, benefits, etc.

For Seminary students, it is a very sensitive item as I proceed with caution. First, I make sure I have the Denomination approval to "counsel" with the students in a Pastoral way to explain the Reserve Program completely and how it relates National Defense and Pastoral concern. I never "recruit" as such but "counsel". You can quite imagine how reluctant church heads are to hear anyone recruit potential clergy that they are interested in placing in their churches as civilian pastors. Every school and denomination is an individual case and the background must be studied to be effective.

Once invited, orientation is determined by what the school allows. Sometimes it is a lecture to the whole student body; sometimes just interested people; sometimes only private counsel with those who may approach you.

On 16 April 1963, I'll be at the Chaplain's School making a presentation on the Corps Chaplain. Would you kindly meet with me and perhaps I could fill you in on what you specifically would like to know?

Annex A

AHAGA-CH

29 March 1963

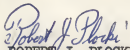
I realize this is hardly a proper answer but I regret I cannot delineate the points I have in mind which might be a far cry from your need. I'm enclosing a few items I use along with these orientations.

If you wish, please feel free to call me at my quarters or call at New Brunswick, N.J., KI 5-7200 Ext 319 office or quarters Ext 454.

With kind personal regards, I am Sincerely yours.

3 Encl

1. DA Pam 16-2
2. Second Lieutenant Program
3. Section V, AR 140-100


ROBERT J. PLOCKI
Chaplain (Maj) USA
Corps Chaplain

HEADQUARTERS II U.S.ARMY CORPS

CAMP KILMER, NEW JERSEY

THE SECOND LIEUTENANT PROGRAM

CHAPLAINS CORPS

(STAFF SPECIALIST)

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of appointing Second Lieutenants in the Army Reserve for assignment to the Staff Specialist Branch with Military Occupational Specialty 0001 (Divinity Student) is to provide a continuing flow of trained individuals to become qualified chaplains in Reserve units and to serve on active duty when the Department of the Army requires their services.

II. ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

a. An applicant for appointment must:

(1) Have completed 120 undergraduate semester hours credit from a recognized college or university.

(2) Be a full-time student at a recognized seminary or have been accepted for the next entering class. In conformance with the regulations governing appointment in the Chaplains Branch (Section V, AR 140-100), candidates of those denominations having no seminary program or professional clergy, who are enrolled in recognized universities, pursuing a course of ninety semester hours of graduate study in the fields of religion and / or the social sciences or the humanities, may be eligible for this program.

(3) Have ecclesiastical approval from the applicant's authorized denominational indorsing agency.

(4) Be over 18 and not have reach his 30th birthday prior to appointment.

(5) Sign a service agreement that, if appointed in the grade of Second Lieutenant, USAR, for assignment to the Staff Specialist Branch, he will apply for an appointment as a chaplain or transfer to the Chaplains Branch upon graduation from the seminary and ordination (or institutions of higher education for those denominations having no seminaries), and will serve a minimum of two (2) full years on active duty if the Department of the Army requires his services.

b. An applicant for appointment must also be able to meet the general requirements for appointment as a commissioned officer in the Army Reserve, which are:

(1) Male citizen of the United States or one who has made a declaration of intention to become a citizen thereof.

(2) Not be a conscientious objector.

Annex B

- (3) Be able to pass a final-type physical examination.
- (4) Have no record of conviction of any type of military or civil court for other than a minor traffic violation.
- (5) Not be or have been a member of any organization advocating a subversive policy or seeking to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means.
- (6) Be given a favorable security clearance.

III. APPLICATION PROCEDURE

a. It is recommended that individuals desiring to make application for appointment write to the Commanding General, II U.S. Army Corps, Camp Kilmer, N.J. ATTN: Corps Chaplain for the required application blanks and instructions.

b. When completed, the application is forwarded by the applicant to the Commanding General, II U.S. Army Corps, Camp Kilmer, N.J. ATTN: AHAAR-OP who in turn will forward the application through the Army Commander to the Department of the Army for final approval.

c. The Commanding General, II U. S. Army Corps will give the applicant a letter of authorization to take a final-type physical examination.

d. The applicant for appointment will not be required to appear before an examining board as the ecclesiastical approval and screening accomplished in the Office, Chief of Chaplains is deemed adequate to take the place of the board action.

e. Upon approval, the appointment will be made by the appropriate Army Commander and the appointee assigned to the Ready Reserve Reinforcement Control Group.

IV. ECCLESIASTICAL APPROVAL

The ecclesiastical approval of the applicant's denomination is not the same as the ecclesiastical indorsement required by Army Regulations for appointment in the grade of First Lieutenant, Chaplains Branch, USAR. It is a statement from the applicant's recognized denominational indorsing agency that the applicant has the approval of the denomination to participate in the program. The approval must come from the same agency as that recognized for granting ecclesiastical indorsements for the denomination.

V. TRANSFERS FROM OTHER RESERVE BRANCHES

Individuals who have an appointment in the Army Reserve in another branch and who desire to transfer to the Staff Specialist Branch with Military Occupational Specialty 0001 (Divinity Student) may do so if they obtain the

concurrence of the chief of their basic branch and of the Army Commander. The other branches will usually concur in such transfer, especially if the individual has been deferred from active duty in order to attend a seminary. Application for a transfer to the Staff Specialist Branch consists of a letter addressed to the Commanding General, II U.S. Army Corps, Camp Kilmer, N.J. Attn: AHA&R-OP requesting the transfer. Evidence of eligibility for assignment to this Branch must be inclosed with the letter. This evidence consists of the documents required for appointment in the Staff Specialist Branch with MOS 0001 (Divinity Student). These are;

a. A consolidated transcript indicating that the applicant has a minimum of 120 undergraduate semester hours at a recognized college or university.

b. A statement from the registrar of the applicant's seminary that he is either enrolled as a full-time student or has been accepted for the next entering class including the month and year it is anticipated that he will complete the requirements for graduation.

c. A letter of ecclesiastical approval from his recognized indorsing agency.

d. A statement that the applicant will agree to accept a commission in the grade of First Lieutenant, Chaplains Branch, USAR, upon graduation and ordination if tendered, and agree to serve at least two years on active duty upon appointment as First Lieutenant if the Department of the Army requires his services.

VI. SENIOR SEMINARIANS

Although senior seminarians are eligible for appointment in the Staff Specialist Branch in the grade of Second Lieutenant, such appointment would serve no useful purpose if they are to be ordained immediately following graduation. They are eligible to make application for appointment in the grade of First Lieutenant 180 days prior to their graduation and ordination if they desire to come on active duty. The foregoing also applies to Staff Specialists desiring active duty subsequent to graduation and ordination.

VII. STATUS OF APPOINTEES

Individuals appointed in the grade of Second Lieutenant, and assigned to the Staff Specialist Branch, will be placed in the Reinforcement Control Group of the Ready Reserve. They have six years of obligation in the Ready Reserve or the Standby Reserve from the date of their appointment. As members of the Reserve they are eligible to be called to active duty involuntarily only in the case of a national emergency declared by Congress. Since Second Lieutenants appointed under this program are still taking their professional training, and have not obtained an ecclesiastical indorsement, they are not chaplains. They are addressed as "Lieutenant" and not "Chaplain." They wear the insignia of the Staff Specialist Branch. Since they are not chaplains, they may not be assigned to Reserve units as chaplains.

VIII. TRAINING

Participants in this program will be eligible to attend the nine-week orientation course at the U. S. Army Chaplain School upon completion of one (1) year of seminary study, or equivalent study at the graduate level in a recognized university. Subsequent to training at the Chaplain School, they will be eligible to take courses offered by the Non-Resident Department of the Chaplain School, and/or fifteen (15) days "on-the-job" active duty for training annually.

IX. PAY

Second Lieutenants will be paid for periods of active duty for training. Those attending the Chaplain School will receive the pay and allowances of a Second Lieutenant plus a uniform allowance of \$200 when they have completed fourteen (14) days at the Chaplain School, and travel pay to and from the Chaplain School. It is possible for a Second Lieutenant attending the Chaplain School for the nine-week course to earn \$677 if he is single and \$711 if he is married, not including the travel pay and uniform allowance. After graduation from the seminary and appointment as a First Lieutenant it is possible, as a member of a Reserve unit, to earn as much as \$500 to \$1,000 per year while serving a civilian parish.

X. DISCHARGE

In addition to the grounds for discharge applicable to all reservists, those participating in this program will be discharged upon withdrawal, or release from seminary and failure to enroll in another recognized seminary within one (1) year. Discharge will also be effected upon failure to apply for appointment as Chaplain, First Lieutenant within a reasonable time subsequent to graduation and ordination.

XI. INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY

It is the responsibility of the individual to keep his Reserve unit headquarters advised of his status, address and training activities. He should also maintain liaison with the ecclesiastical indorsing agency of his denomination. Requests for specific information and guidance should be addressed to the Corps Chaplain, II U. S. Army Corps, Camp Kilmer, N.J.

XII. ACTIVE DUTY

Seminarians appointed as Second Lieutenants in the Staff Specialist Branch will have agreed to two (2) years of active duty upon qualifying for appointment as First Lieutenant, Chaplain. It is not anticipated that any will be involuntarily ordered to active duty short of a National emergency. The foregoing should not be construed, however, as a firm commitment on the part of the Department of the Army.

XIII. CONCLUSION

Those responsible for the defense of our country have determined that an adequate, available, and well-trained Reserve is necessary for the national security. At the present time there is a requirement for a number of young clergymen to accept appointment in the Army Reserve in order to fill vacancies for chaplains in Reserve units and who will be trained and available for duty in the event of a National emergency. Other branches of the Army are able to fill their Reserve requirements from individuals who have incurred a legal obligation for duty in the Army Reserve by the operation of the Selective Service Act. Because theological students and clergymen are normally exempt from induction into the Armed Forces, Chaplain Reserves must come from volunteers who recognize that they and the religious groups of our country have an obligation to provide religious services for the men and women of the Army, although they themselves are exempt from the legal obligation for military service.

APPOINTMENT AS RESERVE COMMISSIONED OFFICERS
OF THE ARMY FOR ASSIGNMENT TO THE CHAPLAINS BRANCH
(Section V, AR 140-100)

1. GENERAL: This information bulletin prescribes the special requirements and procedures for the appointment of qualified individuals as Reserve officers of the Army for assignment to the Chaplains branch, Army Reserve.

2. GRADE: a. Appointments under this program will not be made in the grade of second lieutenant except as provided in paragraph "c" below.

b. Appointment of qualified individuals may be made in grades as follows:

(1) Applicants who have had no prior commissioned service will be appointed initially in the grade of first lieutenant only.

(2) Former chaplains of any of the Armed Forces of the United States other than the Army may be appointed in a grade corresponding to the last grade held.

c. Within authorized quotas qualified individuals who meet the requirements of paragraph 3c below, may be appointed as Reserve Officers of the Army in the grade of second lieutenant and with assignment to the Staff Specialist Branch until such time as they become eligible for assignment to the Chaplains branch.

3. SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS: a. Applicants with prior service as chaplains in any of the Armed Forces of the United States must meet the requirements in paragraph b2 and 3 below.

b. Applicants for initial appointment in the grades above second lieutenant must meet the following requirements:

(1) Education. Applicants must possess a consolidated transcript of 210 semester hours of undergraduate credit obtained at a recognized college or university, and a consolidated transcript of 90 semester hours of credit obtained at a recognized theological school or equivalent credits in the fields of religion and the social sciences performed in a recognized university or other graduate school.

(2) Maximum Ages. Applicants must not have reached the birthday indicated below prior to appointment in the grade indicated. (For grade of second lieutenant see "c" (5)" below.)

<u>GRADE</u>	<u>AGE</u>
1st Lieutenant.....	33
Captain.....	39
Major.....	48
Lt Colonel.....	51
Colonel.....	55

APPOINTMENT AS RESERVE COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE ARMY FOR ASSIGNMENT
TO THE CHAPLAINS BRANCH (Section V, AR 140-100)

(3) Ecclesiastical Indorsement. Applicants must present an ecclesiastical indorsement from their recognized denominational indorsing agency certifying that the applicant is accredited by and in good standing in a recognized religious denomination or organization; that he is a fully ordained or accredited priest, rabbi, or minister of religion; that he is actively engaged in the pursuit of his religious vocation; and that he is recommended as being qualified spiritually, intellectually, and emotionally for the Army Chaplaincy.

c. Applicants for initial appointment in the grade of second lieutenant must meet the following special requirements:

(1) Present transcript of 120 undergraduate hours completed in a recognized college or university.

(2) Present ecclesiastical approval from the applicant's recognized denominational indorsing agency.

(3) Present statement from the registrar of a recognized theological seminary that the applicant is either enrolled as a full-time student or has been accepted for the next entering class.

(4) Applicants must make the following statement in the section of remarks (item 32) on DA Form 61 (Application for Appointment): "If appointed in the grade of second lieutenant, USAR, for assignment to the Staff Specialist Branch, I agree to accept a commission as first lieutenant, USAR, with assignment to the Chaplain Branch, if tendered, upon graduation from seminary and upon ordination. I further agree to serve a minimum period of 2 full years on active duty upon appointment as first lieutenant if the Department of the Army requires my services."

(5) Applicants must not have reached their 30th birthday prior to appointment as second lieutenant.

4. APPLIC. TION: Each applicant will submit the following forms in the number indicated.

DA Form 61 (Application for Appointment).....	2
DD Form 398 (Statement of Personal History).....	5
DD Form 98 (Armed Forces Security Questionnaire).....	2
DA Form 340 (Report of National Agency Check).....	1
FBI Fingerprint Card.....	2
SF 88 (Report of Physical Examination).....	3
SF 89 (Report of Medical History).....	3
Consolidated Transcript Undergraduate Study.....	1
Consolidated Transcript Graduate Study.....	1

i. Completed fingerprint card (FD-258) (in duplicate). Assistance in completing the fingerprint card may be obtained from local law enforcement agencies or at the Provost Marshal's office at the military post where physical examination was accomplished.

j. Arrangements for a physical examination will be made at a later date.

4. Applicants who hold Reserve commissions in other Branches of the Army may make application for transfer in accordance with the provisions of Army Regulations 140-160. Letter requesting transfer must be supported by items 3c, d, g, and h, above, and be submitted through Reserve channels.

APPOINTMENT AS RESERVE COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE ARMY FOR ASSIGNMENT
TO THE CHAPLAINS BRANCH (Section V, AR 140-100)

Ecclesiastical Indorsement.....	1
*Statement from Registrar.....	1
Statement of Understanding.....	2
*Photostats of Discharge Certificate.....	1

* If applicable

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION

APPOINTMENT AS RESERVE COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE ARMY IN THE GRADE OF FIRST LIEUTENANT FOR ASSIGNMENT TO THE CHAPLAINS BRANCH

Requirements under current authority must be met as follows:

1. Citizenship.--Applicants who are not citizens of the United States by birth may be eligible, and should request special instructions from the Office of the Chief of Chaplains for making application.
2. Age.-- Applicant must have attained his 18th birthday and must not have reached his 33rd birthday.
3. Civilian Experience.--One must be actively engaged in the ministry as his principal vocation in life.
4. Ecclesiastical Indorsement.--Each applicant must be regularly ordained, duly accredited by, and in good standing with a recognized religious denomination or organization holding an apportionment of chaplains in accordance with the needs of the service. A formal ecclesiastical indorsement of his particular denomination must be requested by applicant from the appropriate indorsing agency.
5. Educational Requirement.--Transcripts of credits to accompany application must indicate:
 - a. A minimum of 120 semester hours of credit obtained at a recognized college or university at undergraduate level.
 - b. A minimum of 90 semester hour credits of study performed in a recognized theological school or equivalent credits in the fields of religion and the social sciences performed in a recognized university or other graduate school.
6. Physical Examination.--Standard Form 88 (Report of Medical Examination) (3 copies), and Standard Form 89 (Report of Medical History) (2 copies). All applicants must be found physically qualified for general service. The physical examination will be a final-type which is valid for a period of 180 days.

NOTE: Physical examination may be accomplished at any Armed Forces Medical Facility or Recruiting Main Station without charge. Applicants applying for active duty will insure that blood serology (Item #47), Chest X-ray (Item #46), and Audiometer (Item #71) have been included in the examination. Be sure Item #62 (cover test), and Item #69 (Intra-ocular tension) are completed in addition to all other items on SF 88. If vision is less than 20/20, Item #60 (refraction or lens prescription) should be completed.

7. Each applicant must receive a minimum of a favorable National Agency Check (Security Clearance).

PROCEDURE OF APPLICATION FOR APPOINTMENT AS CHAPLAIN
IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY RESERVE

(To be followed only if applicant does not desire concurrent active duty).

1. Application for initial appointment as Chaplain in the United States Army Reserve will be forwarded to the Headquarters, II US Army Corps, Camp Kilmer, New Jersey, ATTN: AHAR-OP.

2. The blank forms indicated below will be completed in detail by the applicant:

DA Form 61 (in duplicate) DD Form 98 (in duplicate)
DD Form 398 (quintuplicate)
Statement re Service Obligation (duplicate)

3. It is the responsibility of the applicant to forward the above forms together with:

a. Notarized or certified statement of naturalization, if not a citizen of the United States by birth.

b. Documentary evidence of education level, i.e., certified transcripts of college and seminary credits which indicate semester or quarter hours of credit. Where the semester hours of seminary training are less than 90 hours, a statement from the registrar should be included indicating that the requirements for graduation have been completed.

c. Original or photostatic copy of Honorable Discharge Certificate or Certificate of Service, when applicable.

d. Bust photograph 3 x 5 inches with name printed on reverse side.

e. A copy of an official ecclesiastical indorsement from recognized denominational indorsing agency.

f. Completed fingerprint card (in duplicate). Assistance in completing the fingerprint cards may be obtained from local law enforcement agencies or at the Provost Marshal's office at the military post where the physical examination is taken.

4. Medical Examination - Standard Form 88 (Report of Medical Examination) and Standard Form 89 (Report of Medical History), in duplicate. Upon receipt of the application by the Reserve Corps Headquarters, the applicant will be requested to undergo a medical examination. The necessary forms will be furnished.

5. If applying for a unit vacancy, a statement must be obtained from the unit with authorization from Headquarters, II US Army Corps to hold the vacancy for the applicant pending outcome of application.

THREE POSSIBLE TYPES OF ORIENTATION PROGRAMS FOR SEMINARY STUDENTS

a. One type of orientation program for acquainting the seminary student with the Army Chaplaincy, is a regular two hour course in the seminary curriculum. There are seminaries that offer a course on the chaplaincy, in which they include a section on the military chaplaincy. Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary, Fort Worth, Texas, offers such a course. The description in the catalog for this orientation course reads as follows:

" THE CHRISTIAN CHAPLAINCY 47:

An orientation course for those interested in the Armed Forces, Veterans' Administration, hospital, institutional, or industrial chaplaincy. Special attention will given to the qualifications, duties, and activities of the chaplain and his relationship to the denomination. The ministry of the local church to military personnel and their families will be emphasized. Prerequisite: I20 semester hours of undergraduate work, Second semester, two hours."

This course is taught by a former army chaplain who is now an instructor in the School of Religious Education. The difficulty in obtaining qualified instructors will limit the initiation of this type of course. However, this approach likely offers the best solution were it possible to inaugurate it in a seminary curriculum.

Corps Chaplains would find it difficult to participate in such a program except as guest lecturers occasionally.

b. Another type of orientation program to be aware of is that recommended by a student of the U.S. Army Chaplain School in Class 60-I. In a monograph, submitted in April, 1960, Chaplain (Major) Edwin A. Jones, recommended a program of study for Staff Specialist participants, to be conducted at the seminary level. Chaplain Jones says, "a program could be developed, modeled after the Reserve Officers Training Corps, which would provide resident training for seminarians enrolled in the Staff Specialist Program." (See Monographs, Vol. IIA, Tab I4, Resident Training for Staff Specialist Branch, 15 April 1960). He says the program could be instituted at a single seminary, in a metropolitan area with three or more seminaries cooperating, or in a Reserve Unit composed of a number of students commissioned as Second Lieutenants, Staff Specialist Branch. He says, "a resident program of instruction, by chaplain instructors at local seminaries, could be offered in lieu of attendance at the Chaplain Officer Basic Course, U.S. Army Chaplain School." He explains that this on-campus training program would provide classroom instruction at those seminaries willing to provide classroom space and a sufficient number of students. If the number of students were small, or the seminary did not permit chaplain instructors to teach in their classrooms, students could then be intergraded into classes on the campus of these schools, in the vicinity, cooperating in the program.

He sets forth a program of instruction totaling 346 hours of instruction. The subject essentially parallel those offered to the Basic Class at the U. S. Army Chaplain School. This is on a basis of 5 to 10 hours of class instruction per week for second and third year seminary students. Obviously, this would be a very ambitious program, involving numerous details to implement, which will not be discussed here. This type of program, however, appears entirely too elaborate for accomplishing the goals of an orientation program.

Annex C

c. Another type of orientation program would be the conference method. This program would require the person coordinating it to visit the seminaries in his area for a one or two day conference. The conference would be for the purpose of giving an orientation program on the army chaplaincy to interested students. Details on scheduling would have to be worked out with the different seminaries involved. Some denominational seminaries have one day conferences for chaplains, conducted by the indorsing agency. The orientation program could be coordinated to coincide with the denominational conference in these instances. The person responsible for conducting the orientation program should coordinate his program with the seminaries, and make sure he has denominational approval to conduct such a program at the seminary. (See Annex A)

The best means of working with the seminaries in establishing or conducting an orientation program, would be to make the initial arrangements through the chaplain indorsing commissions. If the Corps Chaplain is responsible for the program than he should work closely with these commissions in getting their approval and backing of his efforts. (See Annex E).

The type of orientation program promoted will depend largely on what the seminary wants or allows. and the extent of their interest in the Army chaplaincy. Regardless, the type of program will measurably determine the essential elements to be incorporated into it.

I. THE CHALLENGE OF THE ARMY CHAPLAINCY.

a. American servicemen are presently serving their country in many foreign nations throughout the world. The army chaplain ministers to these men wherever they go. A large number of these servicemen are accompanied by civilian members of their immediate families. The chaplain ministers to these dependents through religious services, religious education activities, and pastoral opportunities. In many instances the only source of spiritual guidance for these people is the military chaplain.

b. It has been estimated that 75 per cent of the American male population between the ages of 20 and 30 are either in or will serve in the Armed Forces of our nation. So we can readily see how great will be the influence of these young American men upon future generations of our land. The army is concerned with the character growth of its soldiers because it has a social, moral, and spiritual responsibility to every individual that it trains as well as to the nation it serves. The chaplain plays an important role in meeting this responsibility. The moral and spiritual welfare of the young soldier is vitally at stake during these impressionable years he is in the military environment. There exists a real need for qualified ministers to serve as army chaplains. They are needed to challenge these men to meet their responsibilities as individuals fortified in democratic faith.

c. "American soldiers look to their chaplains for religious guidance, both for themselves and for their families. Today, the Chaplaincy is more challenging than ever."

d. DA Pamphlet 16-2, The Challenge of the Chaplaincy in the United States Army, should be used as the basis for presenting the challenge of the chaplaincy to seminary students. This pamphlet is an open letter to religious leaders to encourage young clergymen to consider the opportunity to fulfill their mission to God and man in the Military Chaplaincy.

Amey D'

2. See Annex B for requirements of the Staff Specialist Program, and appointment as a Reserve Commissioned Officer for assignment to the Chaplains Branch.

3. THE CHAPLAIN AS A CLERGYMAN.

a. The chaplain is a representative of his denomination in the army. He is responsible to his denomination for compliance with ecclesiastical requirements.

b. Chaplains will not be required to participate in religious services conducted jointly by clergymen of various denominations when ecclesiastical law or denominational tenets prohibit.

c. The duties of a chaplain are those which normally pertain to his profession as a clergyman and those which are prescribed by law, modified by the mission, and distinctive conditions and circumstances of the Department of the Army. (AR 165-15)

d. The mission of the chaplain is to promote religion and morality in the army and to minister to the spiritual and moral needs of military personnel, their dependents, and authorized civilians. (FM 16-5)

e. The chaplain's ecclesiastical status obliges him to observe the rules and regulations of his denomination and to maintain an active and continuing membership in his church. The withdrawal of a chaplain's ecclesiastical indorsement by the denominational indorsing agency which he represents is basis for action by the Adjutant General's Office to terminate his commission and separate him from the service. Therefore, the chaplain is expected to maintain close and friendly ties with his church organization. (FM 16-5)

f. Both civilian ministers and chaplains are confronted with heavy counseling duties, but the scope of the chaplains counseling will be somewhat different from that of his civilian counterpart. Counseling is not the primary mission of the military chaplain, however, it will require a considerable amount of his time. The seminary student, interested in serving as an army chaplain, should be encouraged to prepare himself extensively for the counseling ministry that will absorb much of his time in the military.

g. Chaplains, as their civilian counterparts, are expected to be proficient in many areas, but they are expected to remain primarily a clergyman.

Annex B²

4. THE CHAPLAIN AS AN OFFICER

a. The status of the chaplain in the army is that of a religious leader and a staff officer. On entering the chaplaincy, he is commissioned as an officer of the Armed Forces of the United States. He cannot be oblivious of this fact and its bearing upon his ministry. It is necessary for him to take training that will help him to fulfill his role as an officer, and which will help him to understand the particular setting of his ministry.

b. Though the chaplain is a commissioned officer he is addressed as "chaplain" regardless of his rank.

c. The chaplain is subject to military law, and the customs and courtesies of the service.

d. The chaplain is on the staff of the commander. (AR 165-15). He is responsible to his commanding officer as a staff member.

e. The chaplain consults other staff officers for required technical information and assistance, and displays initiative in recommending policies and making available to them his specialized knowledge in the field of religion, morals, and morale.

f. The commanding officer has responsibility for the character guidance program, however, the chaplain has responsibility as a staff adviser in the areas of religion and morality. The chaplain normally gives character guidance instruction for the commander.

Amey R³

5. IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT THE SEMINARY STUDENT HAVE SOME UNDERSTANDING OF THE NATURE OF THE MILITARY COMMUNITY.

a. Military forces consist of men, weapons and other material formed into units capable of military operations. They reflect the objectives of their nation, the shape of the threats it faces, and its international commitments.

b. The Armed Forces of the United States maintain the capability of insuring the security of the United States, but are also designed to:

- (1) Deter aggression at any level,
- (2) Defeat aggression wherever and in whatever form it may occur; and
- (3) Support both military and nonmilitary programs of the United States and its allies.

c. The army chaplaincy is a ministry performed in a military environment, and it is essential that the chaplain have a working acquaintance with the environment in which he is to work. He needs to possess a knowledge of the organization, mission, and characteristics of the Armed Forces.

d. The seminary student will need some understanding of the military population whom he serves as a chaplain.

- (1) The military community is composed of a transit population.
- (2) The chaplain ministers to a population that comes from a heterogeneous background. They come from many geographical areas, and their church background is equally as varied.
- (3) In addition to army personnel and their dependents, chaplains also help to provide for the religious needs of civil servants of American establishments overseas, and more than ever before, they are concerned with the direction of youth in the army.

e. The ministry of the chaplain is categorized to some extent by the fact his ministry is to be performed in a particular setting. He must see himself as a part of the total military community, and not just the leader of a specific group as is often the situation in the civilian community.

f. The transit and unstable environment in which young men are placed on entrance into the military is sure to bring rise to more problems than they would have in a stable community. To move a young man from his home and family, and place him in the strange and disciplined life of the military brings rise to many individual problems. They seek counsel from the chaplain, among others, on how to solve and adjust to the situation.

g. Attitudes with which the chaplain is confronted in the military:

(1) For many men in the military, the experience is looked upon as a disruption of plans for college, employment, marriage, etc.

(2) Some face problems of regimentation and self-discipline which

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challenge their independence for the first time.

(3) To some, military service is a very monotonous duty and seems totally unrelated to other life activities. This may be accompanied by loneliness or homesickness.

(4) The majority are on their own for the first time and away from friends and loved ones with similar ideals, standards, and religious convictions. This is a source of pressure on them to lay aside their past teachings and conform to those of lesser quality.

(5) For most military life is a real test of their past religious convictions. This offers a real challenge for the chaplain.

(6) Religious services in the military may not be like the home church, or their denominational customs and activities, and so many lay aside church attendance.

(7) To others, military life provides their first contact with religion or a spiritual life of any form, by their association with military personnel who are Christians, and through the efforts of chaplains.

6. THE SEMINARY STUDENT NEEDS AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE KIND OF MINISTRY HE IS EXPECTED TO PERFORM IN THE MILITARY.

a. Basic objectives

- (1) Lead men and women to faith in God.
- (2) Help them to become witnesses of their faith.
- (3) Encourage their active affiliation with the church of their choice.

b. The chaplains chief means of service.

- (1) Worship services and religious activities.
- (2) Character guidance program.
- (3) Personal and group counseling.

c. The primary areas of service.

- (1) Religion
- (2) Morals
- (3) Morale

Annex D⁵

Needs

7. THE SEMINARY STUDENT, BE INTRODUCED TO THE SOURCE MATERIALS, REFERENCE MANUALS, REGULATIONS, ETC., WITH WHICH HE WILL BE WORKING AS A CHAPLAIN.

It is not expected that the student will become proficient in the use of these materials, but only that he become cognizant of their existence.

a. Manuals and Army Regulations:

(1) Field Manual 16-5, The Chaplain.

(2) FM 16-100, Character Guidance Manual.

(3) AR 165-15, Religious Activities

(4) TA 20-93 and TAI0-100

(5) AR 630-20, Administrative Absence

(6) AR 140-100, Staff Specialist Program Requirements.

(7) FM 21-13, Military Courtesies

(8) Religious Films. The student should know these are available to chaplains through the army Film Exchange.

(9) DA Pamphlets 16-5 through 16-12, The DUTY-HONOR-COUNTRY series.

b. The student should be informed on the basic matters such as putting brass on his uniform. The placement of insignias, and proper uniform for the season, etc., are some of the basic facts with which the student needs to become acquainted.

8. THE FOLLOWING ARE POSSIBLE PROBLEMS OF ADJUSTMENT FOR SOME CHAPLAIN.

a. The transition period from civilian to military life.

b. There will sometimes be assignments when he will not be able to have fellowship with pastors or chaplains of his own denomination.

c. There will be occasions when pressure is put on the new and inexperienced chaplain to conform or compromise on principles and standards of behavior. These are seldom direct pressures.

d. Some young chaplains have difficulty in adjusting to an interdenominational fellowship, when they are accustomed to moving in the circle of a unified group. The clergyman who desires to become a chaplain must be capable of making this adjustment.

e. The development of a genuine spirit of cooperation with chaplains of other faiths is necessary for the successful promotion of their work together.

f. As in any other ministry, there is the possibility of neglecting one's own devotional life habits.

g. There will be times, because of assignment location, when he will not be near a church of his own faith and preference.

h. Seminary students should be impressed with the obvious fact that the ministry of a chaplain is performed in a military environment. Unless he is capable or willing to adjust to the military community, there is doubt of his qualifications or suitability for this type of ministry. The chaplain must never lose sight of his military position as an officer, with equal privilege of other officers, but he must be equally careful to emphasize his professional and spiritual responsibility for all military personnel. The status of the chaplain in the army is that of a religious leader and a staff officer.

i. Chaplains, as all other officers, are rated according to efficiency of performance of duties at least annually, and on other occasions. The young chaplain should be made aware of the importance of these efficiency reports to his career, otherwise, it can prove to be his downfall as a chaplain.

9. BENEFITS

The seminary student should be given information in an orientation program regarding pay scales, basic allowances, and promotion possibilities. He should know when one accepts an Army commission and enters on active duty, his yearly income, considering medical, dental care, and other benefits in lieu of cash, compares favorably with that of other clergymen of equal experience. Salary is increased with the years of service and with each promotion. Promotions follow the pattern and policies governing officers of other branches of the Army.

Annex D'

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161 SPRING STREET, N. W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

• GEO. W. CUMMINS, Director
Division of Chaplaincy

Jackson 3-2593
CHAPLAINS COMMISSION
SOUTHERN BAPTIST
CONVENTION

March 15, 1963

Chaplain James C. Blanchard
Army Chaplain School
Fort Hamilton, New York

Dear Chaplain Blanchard:

Replying to your letter of 11 March regarding the Staff Specialist Program of the Army, seminary program, we are happy to say that we approve this program and think highly of it.

We continue to have a good number in this program each year and I venture to say that upwards to 90% of these men go on to complete their seminary work and secure their commission in the Army Reserve Chaplaincy.

The program has the following advantages:

1. Many men upon entering the ministry and the seminary definitely have the military chaplaincy in mind and this program enables them to immediately become associated with the military.
2. There are courses that our seminaries offer in the field of the military chaplaincy and these men find it of great advantage to take these courses.
3. They are able to be commissioned three years prior to becoming a chaplain and commissioned service time begins at the time they are commissioned in the Staff Specialist Program.
4. They are able to become associated, non officially, with the reserve units and other Army establishments in the area where they are living and this assists in orientating these men into the chaplaincy.
5. They are able to attend chaplain school while in seminary and this has many advantages.
6. They are able to take two weeks active duty which assists in making the transition from civilian to military.
7. Satisfactory federal years obtained during this period and longevity benefits begin to accrue immediately.

Annex E



Chaplain James C. Blanchard

March 15, 1963

8. The Navy has a seminarian program. The Air Force did have one but has not for the past four years but more than likely will reactivate their seminary program this next year. With the other two services having seminarian programs and the Army not having one there would be a number of men who were definitely interested in the Army chaplaincy and not having a seminarian program would immediately, upon entering seminary, go into the Air Force or Navy. This would mean that the Army would lose a good number of outstanding men interested in the Army Chaplaincy. This is what has happened in the case of the Air Force this past four years.

9. The seminarian program enables the Army to sift the candidates for the chaplaincy and during this period the Army is able to eliminate those candidates which they feel will not live up to the high standards and qualifications of the Army Chaplaincy.

We recommend the seminarian program highly and there are many other reasons that could be given and if you feel we could be of further service, call upon us. Blessings upon you, I remain

Sincerely yours,



Geo. W. Cummins

GWC:bk

Annex E Cont.